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\* \* \* \* \* Welcome to STN International \* \* \* \* \*

NEWS	1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	MAR 15	WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
NEWS	3	MAR 16	CASREACT coverage extended
NEWS	4	MAR 20	MARPAT now updated daily
NEWS	5	MAR 22	LWPI reloaded
NEWS	6	MAR 30	RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	7	APR 02	JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN
NEWS	8	APR 30	GENBANK reloaded and enhanced with Genome Project ID field
NEWS	9	APR 30	CHEMCATS enhanced with 1.2 million new records
NEWS	10	APR 30	CA/CAPplus enhanced with 1870-1889 U.S. patent records
NEWS	11	APR 30	INPADOC replaced by INPADOCDB on STN
NEWS	12	MAY 01	New CAS web site launched
NEWS	13	MAY 08	CA/CAPplus Indian patent publication number format defined
NEWS	14	MAY 14	RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS	15	MAY 21	BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
NEWS	16	MAY 21	TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
NEWS	17	MAY 21	CA/CAPplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents
NEWS	18	MAY 22	CA/CAPplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents
NEWS	19	JUN 27	CA/CAPplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
NEWS	20	JUN 29	STN Viewer now available
NEWS	21	JUN 29	STN Express, Version 8.2, now available
NEWS	22	JUL 02	LEMBASE coverage updated
NEWS	23	JUL 02	LMEDLINE coverage updated
NEWS	24	JUL 02	SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
NEWS	25	JUL 02	CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
NEWS	26	JUL 02	CA/CAPplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
NEWS	27	JUL 16	CAPplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS	28	JUL 18	CA/CAPplus patent coverage enhanced
NEWS EXPRESS	29	JUNE 2007:	CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.
NEWS HOURS			STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN			Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8			For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 06:03:59 ON 24 JUL 2007

=> file caplus

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1.05

1.05

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 06:06:46 ON 24 JUL 2007

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 24 Jul 2007 VOL 147 ISS 5

FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Jul 2007 (20070723/ED)

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=> s PDEs inhibitor?

1036 PDES

1049663 INHIBITOR?

L1

10. PDES INHIBITOR?

(PDES(W) INHIBITOR?)

=> s l1 and py<2002

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L2

2 L1 AND PY<2002

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L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:759961 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:161034

TITLE: Anti-TNF- $\alpha$  Properties of New 9-Benzyladenine Derivatives with Selective Phosphodiesterase-4-Inhibiting Properties

AUTHOR(S): Reimund, Jean-Marie; Raboisson, Pierre; Pinna, Guillaume; Lugnier, Claire; Bourguignon, Jean-Jacques; Muller, Christian D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Pharmacologie et Physico-Chimie des Interactions Cellulaires et Moleculaires, UMR 7034 du CNRS, Universite Louis Pasteur de Strasbourg, UFR de Sciences Pharmaceutiques, Illkirch, 67401, Fr.

SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2001), 288(2), 427-434  
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

PUBLISHER: Academic Press  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB In inflammatory cells, intracellular cAMP concentration is regulated by cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases 4. Therefore, PDE4 inhibition appears as a rational goal for treating acute or chronic inflammatory diseases. Selective PDE4 inhibitors have been developed, but due to unwanted side effects, search for new selective PDE4-inhibitors had to be pursued. Recently, Boichot et al. (J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. (2000) 292, 647-653) showed that 9-benzyladenine derivs. are selective PDE4 inhibitors. In vivo data in animals suggested that they may induce fewer side effects (emesis). We examined the effects of new 9-benzyladenines on TNF- $\alpha$ , interleukin (IL)-1 $\beta$ , IL-6 and IL-8 production by lipopolysaccharide-activated peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and compared them to other PDEs inhibitors. Selected potent 9-benzyladenines, strongly inhibited TNF- $\alpha$  production. Interleukin-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, and IL-8 production was not significantly affected. Our results suggest that some of these new adenines (i.e., NCS 675 and NCS 700), may be potential therapeutic candidates for the treatment of inflammatory diseases. (c) 2001 Academic Press.

REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:670031 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:31471

TITLE: Urodilatin, a natriuretic peptide stimulating particulate guanylate cyclase, and the phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitor dipyridamole attenuate experimental pulmonary hypertension. Synergism upon coapplication

AUTHOR(S): Schermuly, Ralph Theo; Weissmann, Norbert; Enke, Beate; Ghofrani, Hossein Ardeschir; Forssmann, Wolf Georg; Grimminger, Friedrich; Seeger, Werner; Walmrath, Dieter

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Giessen, D-35392, Germany

SOURCE: American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology (2001), 25(2), 219-225  
CODEN: AJRBEL; ISSN: 1044-1549

PUBLISHER: American Thoracic Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In a model of acute pulmonary hypertension in intact rabbits, the authors investigated the vasodilatory potency of intravascularly administered urodilatin, a renal natriuretic peptide type A known to stimulate particulate guanylate cyclase. Urodilatin infusion was performed in the absence and presence of the phosphodiesterase (PDE) type 5 inhibitor dipyridamole. Stable pulmonary hypertension was evoked by continuous infusion of the thromboxane mimetic U46619, resulting in approx. doubling of the pulmonary artery pressure (PAP). When infused as sole agents, both urodilatin and dipyridamole dose-dependently attenuated the pulmonary hypertension, with doses for a 20% decrease in PAP being 30 ng/kg min for urodilatin and 10  $\mu$ g/kg min for dipyridamole. A corresponding decrease in systemic arterial pressure (SAP) was noted to occur in response to both agents. Sequential i.v. administration of a subthreshold dose of dipyridamole (1  $\mu$ g/kg min), which per se did not affect pulmonary and systemic hemodynamics, and a standard dose of urodilatin (30 ng/kg min) resulted in a significant amplification of both the PAP and the SAP decrease in response to the natriuretic peptide. At the same time, manifold enhanced plasmatic cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) levels were detected. Aerosolized dipyridamole also dose-dependently attenuated pulmonary hypertension, with only 1  $\mu$ g/kg min being sufficient for a

20% decrease in PAP, with no SAP decline. Preceding administration of subthreshold aerosolized dipyridamole (50 ng/kg min) did, however, cause only a minor amplification of the pulmonary vasodilatory response to a subsequently infused standard dose of urodilatin. In conclusion, this is the 1st study to show that urodilatin does possess vasodilatory potency in the pulmonary circulation, and enhanced blood plasma levels of cGMP and synergy with the PDES inhibitor dipyridamole both strongly suggest that this effect proceeds via guanylate cyclase activation. The effect of infused urodilatin is, however, not selective for the pulmonary vasculature, as the systemic vascular resistance declines in a corresponding fashion.

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=> FIL STNGUIDE

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14.15

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 06:03:59 ON 24 JUL 2007).

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 06:06:46 ON 24 JUL 2007

L1 10 S PDES INHIBITOR?

L2 2 S L1 AND PY<2002

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 06:08:16 ON 24 JUL 2007

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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